

Department of Finance Budget Information System Project Kick-Off

April 17, 2006

Opening Remarks

Vince Brown, Chief Deputy Director Department of Finance





The BIS Project is a collaborative statewide effort that will result in a new system to replace existing legacy financial systems and significantly improve California's budget development and administration processes.





Agenda

Overview of the BIS Project

Randy Baker
Project Director

Introduction of Project Team

Randy Baker

Introduction to ERPs

Phil Ferguson
Informatix/Gartner Team

■ Chart of Accounts & Acquisition Component

Michele Blanc
Informatix/Gartner Team

Participant Roles

Michael Teeters

Informatix/Gartner Team

BIS Project Communication Processes

Kristin Shelton BIS Project Office

Questions and Answers

BIS Project Overview

Randy Baker, Project Director Department of Finance





Statewide Budget Applications

- Finance's budget systems are more than 25 years old
- To the best of our knowledge, no automated budget systems are currently being used by state agencies.
- While a few departments have enterprise systems in use, none currently use the budget component.
- No electronic interfaces between Finance and other departments currently exist.
- Departments expect Finance to take the lead on delivering a budget application for their use.





Challenges with Current Process

- Department data is not at the level required by Finance.
- The majority of budget information is sent to Finance on hardcopy formats.
- While the eBudget improved processing of budget documents there is still work to be done.
- Budget data is duplicated at departments and Finance.
- Department budget processes differ from Finance budget processes.
- Budget information does not interface with CALSTARS.
- Funding constraints or parameters based on statute, legislative intent, or agreement are not tracked by Department of Finance systems.





The What and Why of the BIS Project?

- A collaborative statewide effort that will result in a new system that will replace existing legacy financial systems and significantly improve California's budget development and administration processes.
 - ➤ Existing systems do not fully meet business needs and are reaching obsolescence (25 30 years old).
 - Now is the time to rethink business systems and processes.
 - There are significant benefits of an enterprise wide system (ERP).





BIS Project Benefits

- Increase transparency to provide a better basis for decision making.
- Streamline government operations by giving managers, end-users, and stakeholders easy access to timely and accurate information.
- Eliminate redundant systems and processes by integrating financial data into a single repository.
- Increase fiscal accountability and control at all levels of an organization, including statewide.
- Utilize best practices for handling and processing data.
- Standardize and modernize technology which will reduce the wide variety of programming languages, tools, databases, etc. used in the state.
- Real time comparison of budgeted to actual expenditures.





Benefit Realization

- Select a proven commercial-off-the-shelf product that supports financial management (including budgeting and accounting).
- Take advantage of future technologies that are adaptable.
- Uniform and streamlined processes that use:
 - Electronic workflow
 - Automated audits and edits
 - Centralized rule administration
- Minimize operational costs and maximize efficiency
 - Improved business practices
 - Expand best practices statewide
 - Streamline data collection
 - Collect data as close to the source as practical
- Reduce need for independent departmental systems





What is an ERP System?

Enterprise: The core functionality consists of software applications

that have an organization-wide impact. An enterprise

in the public sector can be defined as either an entire

state or an individual department.

Resource: These applications concern the management of both

financial and non-financial resources.

Planning: The system focuses on improving strategic (i.e.,

future-oriented) decision making for the organization

as a whole.

 Integrates all major business functions into one application accounting, budgeting, procurement, human resources, etc.

 ERPs began appearing in government applications five to seven years ago.

Major changes have been made to the software to accommodate the public sector.





Guiding Principles

- Track and record issues and justification throughout the budget cycle.
- Ability to have multiple versions of a budget year open simultaneously.
- Ensure that data entry is efficient and intuitive by allowing information to be electronically submitted, validated, and reported at the earliest possible point in the process.
- Maintain appropriate levels of security and transaction integrity.
- Encourage uniformity and standardization to reduce training costs, allow data sharing to ensure data consistency.
- Maintain a repository of easily accessible historical financials information.





Project Status - What has occurred

- Established core project team
- Identified objective
- Completed high-level project plans
- Conducted market research
- Business process reengineering effort
- Conducted departmental interviews/surveys
 - > High-level requirements identification
 - Chart of accounts survey





Department Interviews

- Conducted interviews with 21 departments in the Fall 2004 to determine needs/expectations for a statewide budget system.
- Enthusiastic with the concept of the proposed BIS Project – wondered when it would be available for their use.
- Indicated a complete financial system, including accounting, procurement and contract model/functions would be of optimal value.
- Expressed desire for coordination between Finance and SCO to lessen or eliminate duplication of forms and processes.





Department Interviews (cont)

- Questioned if the BIS was a response to the recommendation of the California Performance Review (CPR) effort.
- Concerned about the costs to implement being passed on to departments.
- Expressed frustration with the lack of linkage of existing systems and spreadsheets in use.
- Thought the proposed system would save time and resources and would be of benefit to departments for internal management purposes.





Chart of Accounts Survey

- Conducted a survey of departments in October 2005
- Approximately 43.5 percent of the departments surveyed provided a response – variety of department sizes, complexity, and business needs.
- Recognizing the concerns raised, the first efforts for the BIS Project focuses on the chart of accounts.
- Survey information will be the basis for the initial work sessions related to the chart of accounts.
- Improve and expand various definitions within the current chart of accounts.
- Current systems do not meet budget preparation and monitoring needs.





Project Status – What has occurred (cont)

- FSR approved by Administration
- Selected vendor for chart of accounts analysis and requirements definition/RFP preparation
- Established procurement milestones
- Released project website
- Identified a project governance structure





Project Status – What is planned

ACTIVITY:

- Chart of Accounts (COA) Analysis/Strategy
- Develop/Release RFP
- Proposal Evaluations
- System configuration and testing
- Phase 1 Implementation

DATE:

Spring/Summer 2006

Summer/Fall 2006

Spring 2007 – 2008

Spring/Summer 2008

Summer 2009

PARTICIPANTS

Finance and department subject matter experts (SMEs) will participate in nearly all the activities identified above. Agency secretaries, senior managers, and DGS will also participate in key review activities.





What are the biggest challenges?

- The size, scope and complexity of a statewide implementation will require a significant level of resources and time supported by unwavering sponsorship and commitment.
- All stakeholders must fully embrace and support the BIS Project.
- Project leadership must stay focused on reaching the long-term business goals and timelines.
- A comprehensive change management leadership, education, and training program will be required.
- Success is only possible if the "best and brightest" staff are assigned to the implementation team.





Project Stakeholders – Who are they?

- State departments and agencies
- Legislature
- Legislative Analyst's Office
- State Control/Service Agencies
 - State Controller's Office (including 21st Century Project)
 - State Treasurer's Office
 - Department of General Services
 - Department of Personnel Administration
 - State Personnel Board
 - Department of Technology Services
- Legislative Counsel Bureau
- Vendors
- The Public



Project Oversight - Participants

Executive Leadership Council

- Department of Finance Executives
- State Chief Information Officer
- State Controller's Office Executives
- Agency Secretaries selected agencies
- DPA, SPB, and DTS Directors

Enterprise Process Advisory Committee

Various department executive or administrative staff responsible for the main business functionality of fiscal administrative systems

Budget Practices Council

- Program Budget Managers
- Finance Chief Information Officer
- CALSTARS/FSCU Chief

Independent Oversight and Verification Consultant

Procurement Oversight Committee

- BIS Project Director
- DGS Procurement Executives
- DGS Office of Legal Services
- DGS Procurement Consultant





Project Oversight - Roles

Executive Leadership Council

- Provide statewide leadership, guidance, and support for the Finance BIS Project and advice regarding consistency with statewide direction.
- Communicate the vision and work to reduce barriers and mitigate risk.
- Allocate departmental and agency resources.
- Provide issue resolution across agencies for issues that have statewide impact.

Enterprise Process Advisory Committee

- Support business process reengineering, continuous process improvement, and process standardization.
- Provide a forum for sharing information among various enterprise efforts.
- Support a clear and coherent strategy for an orderly and coordinated approach to future system implementations.





Project Oversight – Roles (cont)

Budget Practices Council

- Provide guidance to the project as stewards of the State's budget process.
- Own and promote the vision for the BIS Project.
- Responsible for communicating project strategy, benefits, direction, status, and recommendations to stakeholders, public, legislature, and the Executive Leadership Council.

Independent Oversight and Verification Consultant

- Help detect risks and variations that occur during the project.
- Recommend corrective action.

Procurement Oversight Committee

Identify and reduce procurement barriers to ensure a fair and competitive procurement processes that provides the best value to the state.

Introduction of Project Team

- DOF Team
- Informatix Team
- Gartner Team

Introduction to ERPs – The What, Why, and How

Phil Ferguson, Gartner Team





Evolution of Back-Office Applications

Focus

Batch,
Function-Specific
Applications

Online, Real-Time Integrated Apps

Client/Server ERP Applications Multitier, Business Process, Fusion Apps

Prominent Vendors

Custom Development

M&D, MSA, Cullinet, CA, SAP (Europe) JDE, Lawson, Oracle, PeopleSoft, SAP Microsoft, Oracle, PeopleSoft, SAP, CGI-AMS

Key Benefit Drivers

Automation

Real-Time Update Single UI

Technology Integration

Business Integration

1970*s*

1980s

1990s

2000s

Source: Gartner

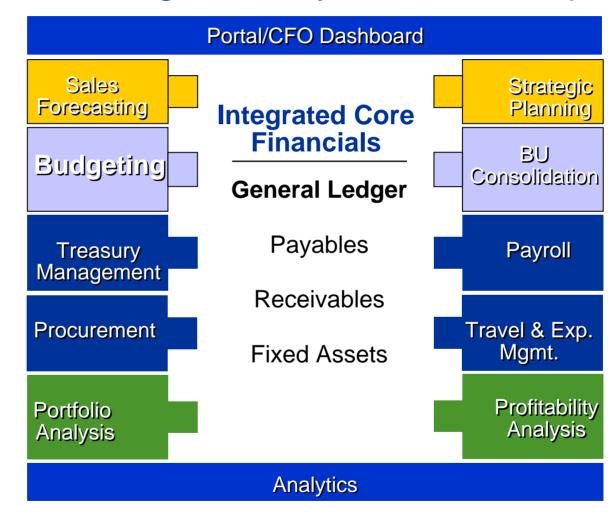
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Financial Management System Landscape

- Enterprise
 Planning
- Financial Consolidation
- Transactional Feeds

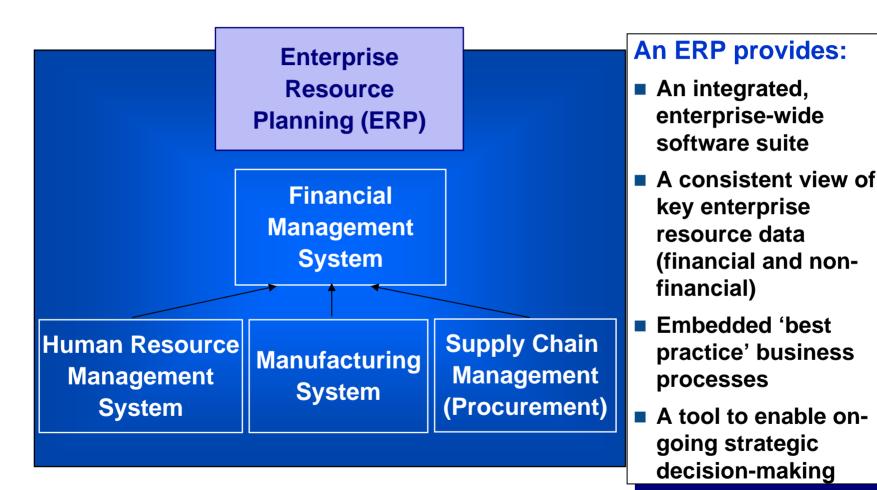
Financial Analysis



Source: Gartner



What is an ERP?







Private Sector vs. Public Sector

In Industry:

- 1. Focus on Manufacturing / Distribution
- 2. Transaction focus on Supply Chain and Customer Relationship
- 3. End-to-end integrated system
- 4. ROI justification

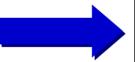
Technical Issues:

- Infrastructure
- Large-scale integration
- Support sourcing



Business Issues:

- BPR
- Cost
- Support Resource

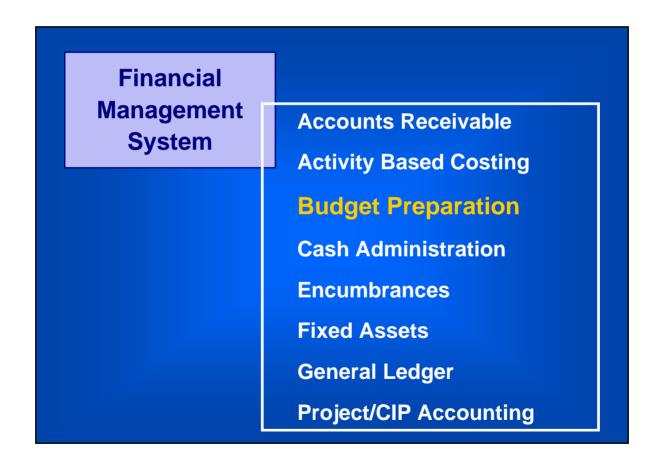


In Government:

- 1. Focus on financial management
- 2. Transaction focus on Services
- 3. Mandated system interfaces
- 4. Risk mitigation justification



Financial Management System Components



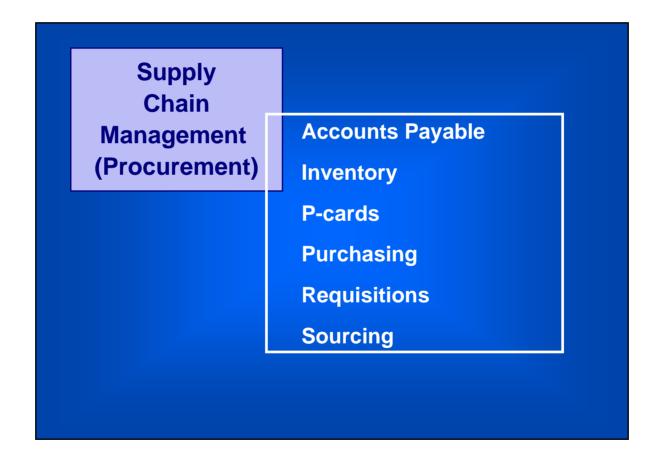


Human Resource Management System Components



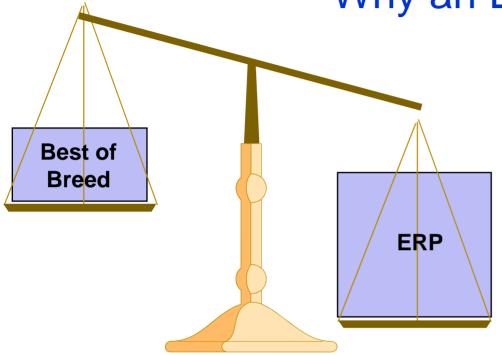


Supply Chain Management (Procurement) Components









In the current economic climate, lower cost drives enterprises to an ERP strategy

Drivers

- Operational Efficiency
- Transparency
- Lower Risk
- Business Process Relationship
- Greater Integration
- Better Quality & Consistency of Information
- IT Simplicity

Inhibitors

- Vendor Dependency
- Market Consolidation
- Functional Shortcomings
- Lack of Proven ROI
- Departmental Autonomy



People and Change

Won't Change



Traits

- Not bought in
- Threatened
- Pride in Ownership
- Experienced Previous Failures

What can be done

- Communication
- Active Engagement
- Responsible for Change
- Incentive
- Decisive Leadership
- Biggest Critic to Biggest Advocate

Can't Change



Traits

- Lacking Skills
- Lacking Understanding
- Would Rather Quit

What can be done

- Communication
- Engagement
- Training
- Career Counseling

What Change?



Traits

- Ambivalent
- Follower

What can be done

- Communication
- Engagement
- Exposure
- Training/Education
- Support



What it means to you...

New Systems

- **■** Different screens
- **■** Different terminology
- Different data to enter
- **Different Reports**

New Processes

- Different info coming from different places
- Different approval paths
- Reduced steps in a process

New Responsibilities

- Potential for delegated authorities
- Automated approvals
- Different people entering data

Chart of Accounts and Acquisition Component

Michele Blanc, Informatix Team



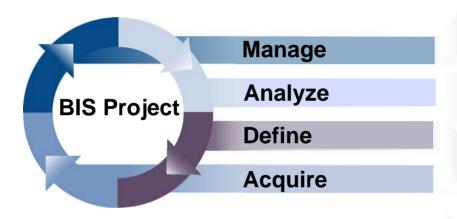


The What and Why of the COA-Acquisition Component

- BIS is a collaborative statewide effort resulting in a new system to significantly improve California's budget development and administration processes.
- The first steps result in the COA strategy for the state:
 - Chart of accounts is the foundation for any financial system implementation
 - Departments have identified shortcomings with the current COA
- Subsequent steps result in procurements to support the goals of BIS.



Overview



- Project Initiation
- Project Charter and Plan

COA Analysis

- COA Requirements
- Fit/Gap analysis

RFP Development

- Business requirements
- Evaluation processes

Bid Support

- Vendor Selection
- Special Project Report (SPR)





Questions to Consider...

- Does the UCM meet your needs?
- What would you add?
 - More detail?
 - Department-specific data?
- What needs to be in place to make these additions?
 - Standard terms/definitions?
 - Well-defined parameters?
 - Understanding of impacts/trade-offs?
- How would changes impact BIS requirements...



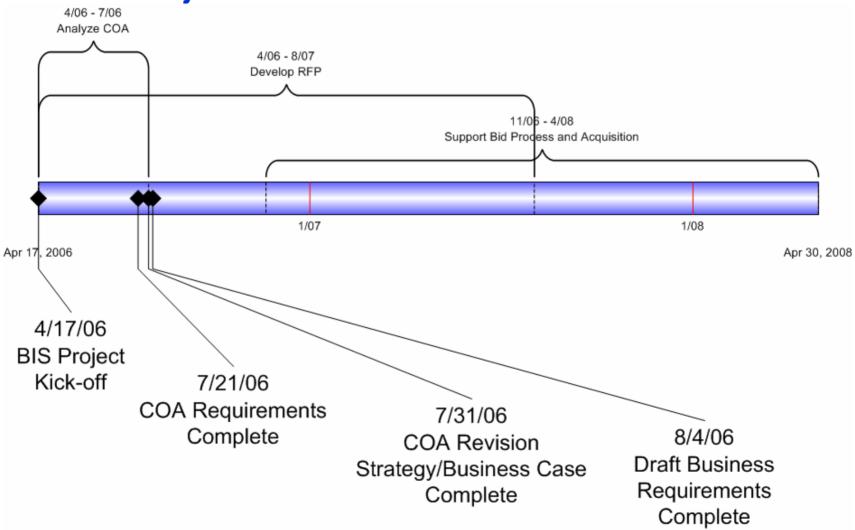


Key Activities

- Spring/Summer 2006 Analyze Chart of Accounts (COA)
 - Identify gaps
 - Document requirements
 - Develop future transition strategy
- Summer/Fall 2006 Develop RFP
 - Functional/technical requirements
 - Bid process
 - Evaluation methodology
- Winter 2006 through Spring 2008 Support bid process and acquisition



Project Schedule and Milestones







COA Analysis

- Review the Current COA and Identify Existing Gaps
 - Reviewing Existing Data (e.g., UCM, BSDU Surveys)
 - Conduct Workshops/Interviews/Surveys
- Document the COA Requirements for the BIS Implementation
 - Develop COA Requirement Database for RFP
 - Identify enterprise-wide solution impacts/requirements
- Conduct Analysis and Prepare Reports to Support Findings
 - Analyze impact to statewide and departmental business processes, such as financial reporting
 - Develop transition strategy to future COA deployment





RFP Development

- Document requirements
 - Conduct business (functional and technology) requirements workshops
 - Incorporate COA requirements
- Develop RFP and supporting documents
 - Incorporate business requirements
 - Develop administrative requirements
 - Develop and document evaluation strategy
- Review and Finalize RFP and Supporting Documents
- Support Bid Process





Near-Term Activities

- BIS Team Research
 - CA Uniform Codes Manual (UCM) versus "typical" enterprise system chart of accounts
 - Reporting requirements (e.g., GAAP, CAFR and Federal)
 - Management needs (e.g., budget preparation and control)
- Departmental Workshops and Surveys
 - COA Usage: fit versus gaps
 - Reporting Needs: financial, project/grant, statutory and other
 - Supporting Systems: CALSTARS and departmental







COA Roles and Activities

- Responding to surveys
- Participating in interviews
- Attending COA workshops and related sessions, such as:
 - Budget preparation
 - Financial reporting
 - Project/Grant (Federal) reporting
 - Other Statutory Reporting
 - Other Management Requirements
- Reviewing key summaries from data gathering activities (interviews, workshops, surveys)





Business Requirements Roles and Activities

- Attending requirement workshops, such as:
 - General Budget (e.g., planning, development, forecasting and reporting)
 - General Ledger (e.g., Chart of Accounts, budget control and journal entry)
 - Some Asset Management, Bank and Reconciliation, and Cost Accounting
 - Technology requirements (e.g., technical, implementation and development, post-implementation)
- Reviewing key summaries from data gathering activities





Participant Profile

- Representatives from:
 - Budget and Accounting Offices
 - Departmental human resources and procurement staff
 - Control Agencies
- Staff with the following skill sets:
 - Knowledge in current budgeting and accounting practices
 - Knowledge in human resources and procurement
 - Organization and knowledge of current budget and accounting business processes
 - Skilled in developing innovative strategies
 - Strong communicator
 - Enjoy working at a statewide level





Workshops – What to expect

- Prior to the Workshop:
 - Be prepared to represent your department in the development of requirements
- During the Workshop:
 - Share your ideas and communicate your department's needs and concerns
 - Work toward synergistic development of ideas
- After the Workshop:
 - Share the workshop results with your organization
 - Promote and support the resulting initiatives
 - Complete action items as requested



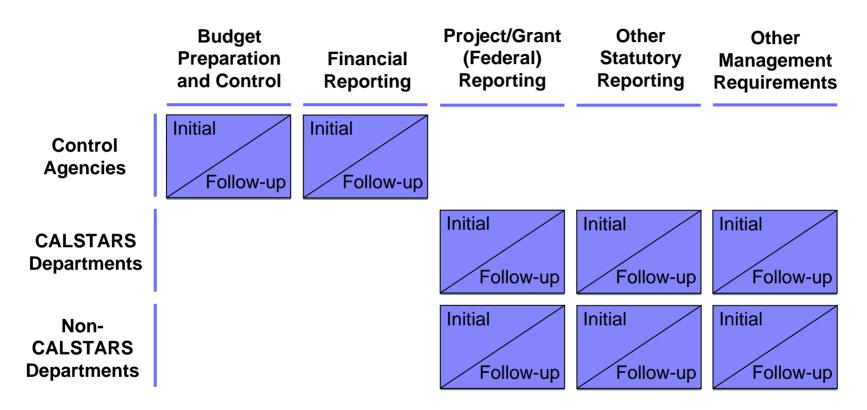


Workshops – Time Commitment

- Over 25 workshops are anticipated for both COA analysis and business requirements
- An individual can expect to participate in:
 - > 4-8 sessions over the next 3 months
 - Estimated duration
 - COA: 2-4 hours each
 - Business Requirements: ½ to full day each
 - Additional time for survey/review feedback



COA Workshop Subject Areas





COA Workshop Schedule

4/24/2006 - 5/27/2006						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April 23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM			
30	May 1	2	3	4	5	6
		9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM		

Location: Department of Finance, 915 L Street in the Redwood Room





Your Participation is Vital

- Provides feedback related to:
 - COA gap, fit, usage and requirements
 - Business requirements
 - Departmental needs
- Ensures departmental needs are reflected in:
 - COA strategy
 - Solution requirements
 - Procurement
- Today's afternoon session will discuss your participation in greater detail
 - Looking forward to seeing you there

Project Communication Processes

Kristin Shelton, Principal Analyst Department of Finance





Project Communication Processes

- Project Website
 - Launched in October 2005
 - http://www.dof.ca.gov
 - Click on "Budget Information System" in the left navigation
 - Currently being expanded
- BIS Bulletins Issued periodically to share and request key project information
- BIS Distribution List
- BIS e-Mail Address
 - BIS@dof.ca.gov
- Periodic statewide meetings for stakeholders





Wrap-up

- Immediate Questions?
- Follow-up Questions
 - Response Card
 - ➤ BIS Mailbox: BIS@dof.ca.gov
- Thank you See You This Afternoon
 - EDD Auditorium
 - > 1:30 PM